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FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

"It is the duty of all men who would maintain their rank in the scale of creation, strenuously to endeavour, that their lives be not passed in obscurity."—SALLUST.

It is already obvious, that the claims of Gen. Jackson to the office of President of the United States, must be reconsidered in the election of 1829. Hence, it is proper that the real character of this man should be known by the nation. The writer has no faith in Phrenology. About the confirmation of the head of this individual, or the height of his stature, or the manner in which he moves, the writer has nothing to say. Of his health, it is declared, and the writer believes, truly, that it is at present sound, and indicates a protracted life.

General Jackson was born in March 1767. He had reached that age in 1776, the Era of our Independence, when events of interest make a deep impression upon the mind. In his boyhood he was brave—considerate—and an ardent friend to liberty. In South Carolina, his native state, the war of the Revolution was waged with uncommon fierceness, against the common enemy. At the same time, the Whigs armed themselves against their brethren at home, who had coalesced with the British forces. A dreadful alternative! But it was adopted with a cool and determined courage. It was amidst the suffering, excitement and anxiety which prevailed in the Southern States from 1777 to 1782, that Jackson picked up whatever elementary knowledge he possesses, in the common schools then existing, in which, scholastic literature was but little attended to, and the course of instruction extremely limited.

General Jackson is not an accomplished rhetorician. But his time, during the Revolution, so big with great events, was not mispent. He was then receiving the elements of that education, which men of true genius only, know how to use for their own advantage and the glory of their country. The text book which this man studied in his youth, was the book of the Revolution. His exemplars and teachers were the brave men and sages, who fought and acted in that Revolution—who were either personally in his view, or whose actions were every day the themes of applause or censure among the crowds through which he moved. Throughout the boyhood of this man, there prevailed a universal excitement of the most stirring kind. The topics then discussed, created an integrity of interest beyond what the cold and calculating desire of wealth alone has ever been found to inspire. The subjects which were then examined, agitated every bosom, and called into exercise powers of the highest order. The events which were daily occurring—sometimes highly tragical—always momentous, called forth the master spirits of the age, who assumed their due stations as leaders of mankind. And for what did these people contend? For civil liberty—personal security, the inviolability of property—the right of representation!

At the close of the Revolution, General Jackson commenced the study of the Law with Judge Stokes, of North Carolina, who had fought bravely through the war—who was covered all over with scars, and whose right hand being nearly taken off by a severe wound, affixed his signature, as a judicial officer, only by the aid of a single finger and an ingenious mechanical contrivance. An intimate connexion with such a patriot was well calculated to confirm the principles of the pupil. This man, when thus employed, was old enough to perceive that thereafter, promotion was to be obtained from the people only: and was old enough to understand those great measures, which were the inevitable consequences of a

new and extraordinary state of the public affairs.

Before the Revolution, the great honours of state were conferred by the King. But these sacred principles had been proclaimed to the people. "That all political power is vested in, and derived from them only." That elections ought to be free. "That the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained." "That all men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their own consciences." "That elections ought to be often held, and that no hereditary honours or emoluments, ought to be conferred or granted." The moment that these constitutional provisions were adopted, the Union of the different classes of society became indissoluble upon principles, which had not often before been successfully maintained in theory, and certainly never had before obtained in practice.

In the Declaration of Independence, it is set forth as a grievance "that the King had raised the conditions of new appropriations of lands." Before that event, the ungranted lands in North Carolina, were under the control of the Lords Proprietors. Immediately after, that State proceeded to exercise her right of sovereignty over her vacant lands. Every man was permitted to become a freeholder at a small expense—to settle himself on his own soil—and hence, to feel his own consequence and independence. At the close of the war, large donations of lands were made to the officers and soldiers of the continental line of North Carolina, whereby a numerous body of men who had fought for Liberty, became freeholders and planters.

In 1784, as an inevitable consequence of the momentum previously communicated to the public feeling in North Carolina, the doctrine of the distribution of the Estates of Intestates, was reviewed and revised—Entails were abolished. The law of primogeniture was destroyed. Real, as well as personal estate was rendered liable for the payment of debts. Such laws, said the Legislature, "will tend to promote that equality of property which is of the spirit and principle of a genuine Republic." It was at this period, when these constitutional and legal provisions in favor of the citizen—this new and beneficent system of liberty and law, had begun to operate fully, that Jackson became a member of the Bar. The writer has deemed it material to take this rapid review, in order to show how, and under what peculiar circumstances, Jackson received his elementary education, and commenced the study of the science of Law and Politics, and what his views of this science must necessarily be, and hence, to intimate upon what principles, both from conviction and habit, he will administer the Government should he be elected President of the nation.

When General Jackson commenced the practice of his profession, he possessed no fortune and but few friends. His patron, Judge Stokes, felt and expressed a lively interest in his welfare. An old revolutionary officer, born and raised near Staunton—as brave a man as ever wielded a sword—has often stated to the writer, that he became well acquainted with Jackson when he was a very young man—about one and twenty. That his natural superiority of genius never failed to challenge deference from common minds, that he professed views and feelings which raised him far above the common level of mankind, that his designs in favor of his country were always magnanimous and patriotic, and that all he ever wanted was, a noble sphere in order to win an honorable fame. At the age of two and twenty, Jackson emigrated to Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, then an inconsiderable village, skirted by forts, stockades, and blockhouses. This enterprise affords conclusive proof of extraordinary ardor and courage. Those now living, who had always resided in Virginia and other Atlantic States, have no just conception of the difficulties and dangers by which the settlers in Tennessee were surrounded, as early as 1788. Savages are animated by a heroic and desperate spirit, when contending with their enemies. Their mode of warfare is mysterious and appalling. Their native talents and eloquence are remarkably great. A service against them has in it something original, terrific and strange, and totally distinct from the ordinary operations of war. It has been stated to the writer, and he believes truly, that during the years 1791, 1792, and 1793, the watch fires of the Indians were often seen from the fortifications around Nashville, and their war-songs, shouts, and yells, were frequently distinctly heard—so near were they to the whites, and so imminent was the danger. Their attacks were desultory. Their blows often inflicted, where they were least expected. And to such perfection had these "red

men" carried their peculiar mode of warfare, that they had learned to decoy the whites by an exact imitation of almost every bird and beast of the forest. It is probable, that it was amidst these rough and trying scenes that Jackson perfected that knowledge of the characteristic traits of militia or citizen soldiers, for which he is certainly remarkable. And it is also probable, that amongst the early settlers of Tennessee, he acquired that tact, for which he is distinguished, of identifying himself with those whom he commands—of making common cause with them in every matter in which their country is concerned, and inducing them to reflect back the sentiments and feelings by which he is himself avowed.

After peace was made with the Indians, Jackson applied himself assiduously to the study of his profession. He filled the office of Attorney General for several years, and prosecuted offenders with ability. In doubtful cases he displayed a proper regard for the humane provisions of the law in favour of those who might be innocent. Whenever any extenuating circumstances appeared in evidence, he leaned to the side of mercy. Whilst in this office he did not receive the salary promised him. Provision was subsequently made by an act of the Legislature, to discharge his just demands against the Government. The writer believes that the reason why pay was withheld, was that the people had been so much harassed by thieves, and were so poor, that the Treasury yielded no funds to remunerate the public officers.

In 1796, the people of the Southwestern Territory were authorized to adopt a constitution, and form a state government. Jackson was elected to the Convention, and was a conspicuous member of it. Shortly after, he was chosen the Representative to Congress, and as soon as he had reached the proper age, he was translated to the Senate.

These appointments are strong proofs that this man possesses some remarkable traits of character. He was much younger than most of those men who voted for him. By referring to a list of their names, we find that some of them had been raised in other states, had been well educated, and were not unknown to fame. The confidence was reposed in the zeal, industry, and judgment of Jackson—therefore, he was preferred before all others. It has been said, that whilst this man was in the Senate, in 1798, he took no leading part. The truth is, that during the time he was there, he was learning wisdom from older men and feeling his way, as all discreet men will, who appear upon a new theatre, without previous acquaintance and training.

In the Autumn of 1798, Jackson was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee, which office he held for six years. The writer does not mean to offer a disquisition upon the effect of the practice of the law upon the judgment, or the principles of men; nor does he mean to inquire, whether this practice is calculated to qualify men to become great statesmen, or whether it contracts or enlarges their intellectual views. But, he has no hesitation in averring, that the proper discharge of the duties of a high judicial office is calculated to make a man every day both wiser and better. He is called to exercise every virtue; to examine the nature and abuse of power, and to consider every thing that concerns the genius and principles of our constitutions and laws. A man so suitable, possessing genius, adds every day to his stores of valuable knowledge.

When Jackson retired from the Bench, in 1804, he was elected Major General of the Militia of the State, there being then only one officer of that rank in Tennessee. He continued for several years on his farm, watching, with intense interest, the course of events, and the then extraordinary state of the world. He considered the embargo of 1807, to be a measure too mild in its character and inefficient in its operation. He believed that the nation would be constrained to resort to arms to redress the wrongs of which she complained. He did not, however, desire this alternative, if it could be avoided on honorable terms. But, it has been stated to the writer, that Jackson, in all his confidential conversations with his friends, from 1807 till 1812, declared, that in the event of war, he should leave his retirement and devote himself to the cause of the country. Throughout the discussions, which preceded that event, Jackson was ardently in favor of the administration—sustained it by his lofty tone in behalf of its measures—was its champion in every company in which he happened to be aware, as he was, that war might be declared, and that it was necessary to enlighten the public mind, and prepare the

people for a contest in which every arm should be nerved and every heart sincerely engaged.

The moment after a copy of the declaration of war reached Nashville, Jackson sounded the alarm. The battle of Tippecanoe had forewarned those who looked at affairs with judgment, that the savages might be enlisted on the side of the enemy. Experience had satisfied men, acquainted with the conflicts of party, that many at home might be dissatisfied with the war. Hence, Jackson's zeal for the country was more ardent, and possibly more clamorous than it would otherwise have been. No man ever engaged in a contest with a more illumined spirit of patriotism. He evinced a glad and watchful readiness to help the nation: for he saw that it was on the eve of a great political conjuncture. He possessed the elements necessary to form a patriot. For he had quick feelings, with an enthusiastic passion for liberty, and an ingenious delight in the glory of his country. In that time of excitement, which immediately followed the commencement of the war, Jackson was everywhere through Tennessee, associating with the people—arousing the slumbering spirit which had prevailed amongst the settlers of 1780—encouraging the women to prepare to part with their sons, and inspiring them with the noble sentiments of that ancient Roman Mother, who desired never to behold her child, unless he returned from battle with honour. The young men were pointed to the path of glory, and such was their spirit, that they were seen on the highways and byways, teaching one another the use of arms. When actually engaged in service, there were many subordinate officers to whom these young men became a good deal attached—but J. absorbed all their affections. In all these preparatory measures this man was distinguished not only by his zeal and ardour, but by the independence of his spirit and the justness of his sentiments.

Distinction, in most of the elevated walks of life, depends on opportunity. But for the war of the Revolution, Washington would not have died leaving an imperishable fame. But for the war of 1812, Jackson might have died, lamented only by his personal friends and neighbors, and scarcely a stone would have marked the resting place of his bones. The services of Jackson, throughout that war, constitute his claim to that prouder pre-eminence and wider renown which have seized on the affections of the people. In the performance of these services the writer has always believed that he displayed great qualities. The greatness of military men in the United States is not to be tested by any comparison of their achievements with those of the distinguished Generals of Europe. In this country most men are opposed on principle to standing armies. Consequently in all our wars, reliance must be placed on militia and volunteer corps. Between regular soldiers and their officers, the principle of absolute obedience and command is at once admitted and enforced. Between volunteer soldiers and their officers, the higher principles of pride, patriotism, the hope of promotion, and personal affection, are acquiesced in, and practised.

Whilst the General officer of a European army is displaying his tact and genius in great operations, aided by the strictest discipline and a perfect system in every department, a commander of an American army must possess not only courage and skill, but the virtues of patience and forbearance. With means, often inadequate to the objects which he is required to secure, he must substitute stratagem for force, and caution and delay, for promptitude and energy. Hence, our military commanders, whilst on duty, are often engaged in moulding the dispositions of the troops, in elevating their hopes, assuaging their passions, and abating their fears—in a word, in exercising many of those virtues which are necessary in the civil administration of the government. War is not the profession of these men. When peace is restored they return to the walks of private life, like the representative of the people, who, after his term of service is expired, again mingles in his unofficial character with his former constituents. All this is in perfect consistency with the feelings of our people, and the genius of their government. We are too jealous of our liberties to embody and pay armies, which, for the want both of employment and virtue, may turn their arms against those by whom they are fed. In those peculiar circumstances, and not in the pomp and glorious circumstance of war, are to be found the causes of the rapid promotion of our military men who have distinguished themselves. Such men have virtues which excite the affections of the people. They receive the votes of

the citizens as well as of the soldiers.—The extensive and increasing popularity of Jackson, cannot, therefore, be owing to his military achievements alone, but to the influence of abilities of a superior order, which would be felt in any department requiring their exercise. Some persons have inquired why it was, that the levies from Tennessee, during the late war, were so readily made? Why they continued so long in service, and how the troops became so perfect in their discipline, and so enterprising and fearless in the field? The view which is here presented of the course that was pursued by Jackson, the writer believes, contains a satisfactory answer to all these questions. Of the brilliant events which occurred during the late war, that were controlled by the genius of Jackson—of the objections which have been urged to some of his official acts—of the heavy censure which his enemies have endeavored to attach to others of them, the writer will say nothing at this time. On a future occasion he may offer something to the public concerning them, when a grateful nation shall have reason to inquire, even more anxiously than now, into every thing that is connected with that man, who, to use the language of one of the great apostles of liberty, "has filled the measure of his country's honour."

The writer has enjoyed some opportunities of knowing the character of Gen. Jackson's mind, and of observing his habits. He will offer a sketch of them to his fellow-citizens. If in doing so he shall commit any errors, they will be unintentional.

In all his contracts, Jackson has been regarded as an honest man. From his youth he has been a respecter of religion. His ancestors were Presbyterians, and he professes to be one himself—though he is not a member of the Presbyterian church. He is a man of the most indefatigable industry. Whenever duty calls him to transact any business, he is prompt, and labors incessantly until it is completed. His address is easy and graceful; an undefinable chivalry of manner, that captivates those whom he addresses. He has that perfect manliness which is only to be found where the features, even when most regular, derive their peculiar charm from that elevation and nobleness of feeling which the countenance expresses. The temper of Jackson is convivial. It is said that his hospitality is cordial and unbounded. He associates without reserve, with his fellow men, and sometimes even amuses himself with their peculiarity, and extends a charitable indulgence to their foibles. His attachments to his friends are ardent, but they have never depended on any political associations—they have grown out of personal intercourse and reciprocal kindness. He has been much accustomed to frequent the best society, and in such he is entirely "at home." He has never loved and studied books so intensely as some scholars and rhetoricians. He is a strict economist—and will contract no debts. In the early periods of his life, Jackson was engaged in some controversies; but they were strictly personal. He was, perhaps, too tenacious with regard to his feelings and honour; a spirit which prevailed to a great extent in the southern states, when he was a young man, and which possibly originated in the army. The warmth of this feeling has, however, been mellowed by the progress of time, and philosophical reflection. Any man of observation, who is made acquainted with General Jackson, soon perceives and acknowledges his merit—nay, more, that it is a merit which towers above his station, and seems to deserve still more distinguished dignities. He possesses an utter contempt for factions. He is liberal to those who oppose him openly and fairly.

Jackson's imagination is not strong or brilliant. In his conversation he is hardly ever figurative—Yet his mind is often-times greatly excited—of course, he may be said to have a high temper. When he has time allowed him, he thinks long and intensely and calmly about any matter of importance in which he is concerned. Yet when pressed by circumstances, he acts with as much promptitude as any man who ever lived. Still, he always wishes for time to deliberate, if it can be granted. Jackson has a powerful will—Ifence, when he has resolved to act, he is hurried on by this will with astonishing rapidity. He is impatient at a delay of a single instant.

He understands our constitution and laws practically. He believes that a government should be administered upon principles of the strictest economy and accountability. He is opposed to heavy taxes, and regards the people as his friends, and not as the mere instruments of his own elevation. In short, he has been one of the people, who is now raised

above the great mass of mankind, by the aid of a powerful and extraordinary natural genius.

General Jackson meets and grapples with the most fearful difficulties with unshaken firmness. He is gifted with that stoutness of heart which is commonly called valour, in the greatest possible degree—and that strength of mind, which by some is called moral courage—by others resolution, and which is indispensable to the performance of great actions. Jackson has great resources or invention, to use the phraseology of the metaphysicians; he never turns his back upon his adversary. Forward! is the favorite word in his vocabulary. After being highly excited, after labouring until his physical system is exhausted, in preparing and perfecting his plans to effect an object, he waits for the final issue with the greatest calmness and self-command. After being incessantly engaged in collecting and disposing of the means of attack on the enemy, on the night of the 23d Dec., 1814—after the first assault was made, and the first shots were heard, he became thoughtful and serene. It was the first time that his troops had ever encountered regular forces. If there was a storm raging within, not a single trace of its fury was perceived by those who surrounded him.

The question may be asked, why the writer has attempted to fix public attention upon the life and character of General Jackson? This question is easily answered. A distinguished man, has attempted to create the belief that Jackson is merely a "Military Chieftain." The object of the writer is to show that Jackson, like him, who uttered this taunting appellation, was educated in a country Academy—studied law with a revolutionary patriot, commenced the practice of his profession in a newly settled country, was elected, like him, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the nation; and unlike him, was a Judge of the Supreme Court of his adopted State for six years; and when his country was involved in war, gallantly fought her battles, and negotiated for peace, not with his pen, but with his sword. The writer believes that the people should know the truth—how their favourite has been educated—the employments he has held—the manner in which he has acquired himself in those employments, and his fitness to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this great and free nation.

CONGRESS of the U. STATES.

On Monday, the 4th Dec. inst. Congress met in Washington City; a quorum having appeared, both Houses were organized, and the President's message was delivered the same day, a part of which follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Yellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:

The assemblage of the Representatives of our Union in both Houses of Congress at this time, occurs under circumstances calling for the renewed homage of our grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all Good. With the exceptions incidental to the most felicitous condition of human existence, we continue to be highly favored in all the elements which contribute to individual comfort and to national prosperity. In the survey of our extensive country, we have generally to observe abodes of health and regions of plenty. In our civil and political relations, we have peace without, and tranquility within, our borders. We are, as a people, increasing with unabated rapidity in population, wealth, and national resources; and, whatever differences of opinion exist among us, with regard to the mode and the means by which we shall turn the beneficence of Heaven to the improvement of our own condition, there is yet a spirit animating us all, which will not suffer the bounties of Providence to be showered upon us in vain, but will receive them with grateful hearts, and apply them with unwearied hands, to the advancement of the general good.

Of the subjects recommended to the consideration of Congress at their last Session, some were then definitively acted upon. Others left unfinished, but partially matured, will recur to your attention, without needing a renewal of notice from me. The purpose of this communication will be, to present to your view the general aspect of our public affairs at this moment, and the measures which have been taken to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature as signified by the laws then and heretofore enacted.

In our intercourse with the other nations of the earth, we have still the happiness of enjoying peace and a general good understanding—qualified, however, in several important instances, by collisions of interest, and

by unsatisfied claims of justice, to the settlement of which, the constitutional interposition of the legislative authority may become ultimately indispensable.

By the decease of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, which occurred contemporaneously with the commencement of the last Session of Congress, the United States have been deprived of a long tried, steady, and faithful friend. Born to the inheritance of absolute power, and trained in the school of adversity, from which no power on earth, however absolute, is exempt, that monarch, from his youth, had been taught to feel the force and value of public opinion, and to be sensible that the interests of his own Government would best be promoted by a frank and friendly intercourse with this republic, as those of his people would be advanced by a liberal commercial intercourse with our country. A candid and confidential interchange of sentiments between him and the Government of the United States, upon the affairs of Southern America, took place at a period not long preceding his demise, and contributed to fix that course of policy which left to the other Governments of Europe no alternative but that of sooner or later recognizing the independence of our southern neighbours, of which the example had, by the United States, already been set. The ordinary diplomatic communications between his successor, the Emperor Nicholas and the United States, have suffered some interruption by the illness, departure, and subsequent decease of his minister residing here, who enjoyed, as he merited, the entire confidence of his new sovereign, as he had eminently responded to that of his predecessor. But we have had the most satisfactory assurances, that the sentiments of the reigning emperor towards the United States, are altogether conformable to those which had so long and constantly animated his imperial brother; and we have reason to hope that they will serve to cement that harmony and good understanding between the two nations, which, founded in congenial interests, cannot but result in the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of both.

Our relations of Commerce and Navigation with France are, by the operation of the Convention of 20th June, 1822, with that Nation, in a state of gradual and progressive improvement. Convinced by all our experience, no less than by the principles of fair and liberal reciprocity which the United States have constantly tendered to all the nations of the earth, as the rule of commercial intercourse, which they would universally prefer, that fair and equal competition is most conducive to the interests of both parties, the United States, in the negotiation of that Convention, earnestly contended for a mutual renunciation of discriminating duties and charges in the ports of the two countries. Unable to obtain the immediate recognition of this principle in its full extent, after reducing the duties of discrimination, so far as it was found attainable, it was agreed that, at the expiration of two years from the 1st of October, 1822, when the Convention was to go into effect, unless a notice of six months on either side should be given to the other, that the Convention itself must terminate, those duties should be reduced by one-fourth; and that this reduction should be yearly repeated until all discrimination should cease while the Convention itself should continue in force. By the effect of this stipulation, three-fourths of the discriminating duties which had been levied by each party upon the vessels of the other in its ports, have already been removed; and, on the first of next October, should the Convention be still in force, the remaining fourth will be discontinued. French vessels, laden with French produce, will be received in our ports on the same terms as our own; and ours, in return, will enjoy the same advantages in the ports of France. By these approximations to an equality of duties and of charges, not only has the commerce between the two countries prospered, but friendly dispositions have been on both sides encouraged and promoted. They will continue to be cherished and cultivated on the part of the U. S. It would have been gratifying to have had it in my power to add, that claims upon the justice of the French Government, involving the property and the comfortable subsistence of many of our fellow-citizens,

and which have been so long and so earnestly urged, were in a more promising train of adjustment than at your last meeting; but their condition remains unaltered.

With the Government of the Netherlands, the mutual abandonment of discriminating duties had been regulated by Legislative acts on both sides. The act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, abolished all discriminating duties of Import and Tonnage, upon the vessels and produce of the Netherlands in the ports of the United States, upon the assurance given by the Government of the Netherlands, that all such duties operating against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in that Kingdom, had been abolished. These reciprocal regulations had continued in force several years, when the discriminating principle was resumed by the Netherlands in a new and indirect form, by a bounty of ten per cent, in the shape of a return of duties to their national vessels, and in which those of the United States are not permitted to participate. By the act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, all discriminating duties in the United States were again suspended, so far as related to the vessels and produce of the Netherlands, so long as the reciprocal exemption should be extended to the vessels and produce of the United States in the Netherlands. But the same act provides that in the event of a restoration of discriminating duties, to operate against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in any of the foreign countries referred to therein, the suspension of discriminating duties in favor of the navigation of such foreign country should cease, and all the provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and impost duties in the United States, should revive, and be in full force with regard to that nation.

In the correspondence with the Government of the Netherlands upon this subject, they have contended that the favor shown to their own shipping by this bounty upon their tonnage, is not to be considered as a discriminating duty. But it cannot be denied that it produces all the same effects.—Had the mutual abolition been stipulated by Treaty, such a bounty upon the national vessels could scarcely have been regarded as a discriminating duty. Yet, as the Act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, has not expressly authorized the Executive authority to determine what shall be considered as a revival of discriminating duties by a foreign Government to the disadvantage of the United States, and as the retaliatory measure on our part, however just and necessary, may tend rather to that conflict of legislation which we deprecate, than to that concert to which we invite all Commercial nations, as most conducive to their interest and our own, I have thought it more consistent with the spirit of our Institutions to refer the subject again to the paramount authority of the Legislature, to decide what measure the emergency may require, than abruptly, by Proclamation, to carry into effect the minatory provision of the act of 1824.

During the last Session of Congress, Treaties of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, were negotiated and signed at this place with the Government of Denmark, in Europe, and with the federation of Central America, in this hemisphere. These treaties then received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, by the advice and consent to their ratification. They were accordingly ratified on the part of the United States, and during the recess of Congress have been also ratified by the other respective contracting parties. The ratifications have been exchanged, and they have been published by Proclamation, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress. These Treaties have established between the contracting parties the principles of equality and reciprocity in broadest and most liberal extent: Each party admitting the vessels of the other into its ports, laden with cargoes the produce or manufacture of any quarter of the globe, upon the payment of the same duties of tonnage and impost that are chargeable upon their own. They have further stipulated, that the parties shall hereafter grant no favor of navigation or commerce to any other nation, which shall not upon the same terms be granted to each other; and that neither party will impose upon articles of merchandise, the produce or manufacture of the other, any other or higher duties than upon the like articles being the produce, or manufacture of any other country. To these principles there is in the Convention with Denmark an exception, with regard to the Colonies of that Kingdom in the Arctic Seas, but none with regard to her Colonies in the West Indies.

In the course of the last summer, the term to which our last Commercial Treaty with Sweden was limited, has expired. A continuation of it is in the contemplation of the Swedish Government, and is believed to be desirable on the part of the United States. It has been proposed by the King of Sweden, that, pending the negotiation of renewal, the expired Treaty should be mutually considered as still in force; a measure which will require the sanction of Congress to be carried into effect on our part, and which I therefore recommend to your consideration.

With Russia, Spain, Portugal, and in general all the European Powers, between whom and the United States relations of friendly intercourse have existed, their condition has not materially varied since the last session of Congress. I regret not to be able to say the same of our commercial intercourse with the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain in America. Negotiations of the highest importance to our common interests have been for several years in discussion between the two Governments; and on the part of the United States have been invariably pursued in the spirit of candor and conciliation. Interests of great magnitude and delicacy had been adjusted by the Conventions of 1815 and 1818, while that of 1822, mediated by the late Emperor Alexander, had promised a satisfactory compromise of claims which the Government of the United States, in justice to the rights of a numerous class of their citizens, was bound to sustain. But with regard to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies in America, it has been hitherto found impracticable to bring the parties to an understanding satisfactory to both. The relative geographical position, and the respective products of nature cultivated by human industry, had constituted the elements of a commercial intercourse between the United States and British America, insular and continental, important to the inhabitants of both countries. But it had been interdicted by Great Britain, upon a principle heretofore practised upon by the colonizing nations of Europe, of holding the trade of their colonies, each in exclusive monopoly to herself. After the termination of the late war, this interdiction had been revived, and the British Government declined including this portion of our intercourse with her possessions in the negotiation of the Convention of 1815. The trade was then carried on exclusively in British vessels, till the act of Congress concerning navigation, of 1818, and the supplemental act of 1820, met the interdiction by a corresponding measure on the part of the United States. These measures, not of retaliation, but of mutual advantage, were soon succeeded by an Act of Parliament, opening certain colonial ports to the vessels of the United States, coming directly from them, and to the importation from them of certain articles of our produce, burdened with heavy duties, and excluding some of the most valuable articles of our exports. The United States opened their ports to British vessels from the Colonies, upon terms as exactly corresponding with those of the Act of Parliament, as, in the relative position of the parties, could be made. And a negotiation was commenced by mutual consent, with the hope, on our part, that a reciprocal spirit of accommodation and a common sentiment of the importance of the trade to the interests of the inhabitants of the two countries, between whom it must be carried on, would ultimately bring the parties to a compromise, with which both might be satisfied. With this view, the Government of the United States had determined to sacrifice something of that entire reciprocity which in all commercial arrangements with Foreign Powers they are entitled to demand, and to acquiesce in some inequalities disadvantageous to ourselves, rather than to forego the benefit of a final and permanent adjustment of this interest, to the satisfaction of Great Britain herself. The negotiation, repeatedly suspended by accidental circumstances, was, however, by mutual agreement and express assent, considered as pending, and to be speedily resumed. In the mean time, another Act of Parliament, so doubtful and ambiguous in its import as to have been misunderstood by the officers in the colonies who were to carry it into execution, opens again certain colonial ports, upon new conditions and terms, with a threat to close them against any nation which may not accept those terms, as prescribed by the British Government. This act passed in July, 1825, not communicated to the Government of the United States, not understood by the British Officers of the Customs in the Colonies where it was to be enforced, was nevertheless submitted to the consideration of Congress, at their last session. With the knowledge that a negotiation on the subject had long been in progress, and pledges given of its resumption at an early day, it was deemed expedient to await the result of that negotiation, rather than to subscribe implicitly to terms the import of which was not clear, and which the British authorities themselves, in this hemisphere, were not prepared to explain.

Immediately after the close of the last Session of Congress, one of our most

distinguished citizens was despatched as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, furnished with instructions which we could not doubt would lead to a conclusion of this long controverted interest, upon terms acceptable to Great Britain. Upon his arrival, and before he had delivered his letters of credence, he was met by an Order of the British Council, excluding from and after the first of December now current, the vessels of the United States from all the Colonial British ports, excepting those immediately bordering upon our Territories. In answer to his expostulations upon a measure thus unexpected, he is informed that, according to the ancient maxims of policy of European nations having colonies, their trade is an exclusive possession of the mother country. That all participation in it by other nations, is a boon or favor; not forming a subject of negotiation, but to be regulated by the Legislative Acts of the Power owning the colony. That the British Government, therefore, declines negotiating concerning it; and that, as the United States did not forthwith accept purely and simply the terms offered by the Act of Parliament, of July, 1820, Great Britain would not now admit the vessels of the United States even upon the terms on which she has opened them to the navigation of other nations.

We have been accustomed to consider the trade which we have enjoyed with the British Colonies, rather as an interchange of mutual benefits, than as a mere favor received; that, under every circumstance, we have given an ample equivalent. We have seen every other nation, holding Colonies, negotiate with other nations, and grant them, freely, admission to the Colonies by Treaty; and, so far are the other colonizing nations of Europe now from refusing to negotiate for trade with their Colonies, that we ourselves have secured access to the Colonies of more than one of them by Treaty. The refusal, however, of Great Britain to negotiate, leaves to the United States no other alternative than that of regulating, or interdicting altogether, the trade on their part, according as either measure may affect the interests of our own country; and with that exclusive object, I would recommend the whole subject to your calm and candid deliberation.

It is hoped that our unavailing exertions to accomplish a cordial good understanding on this interest, will not have an unpropitious effect upon the other great topics of discussion, between the two Governments. Our North eastern and North western boundaries are still undetermined. The Commission, under the 4th Article of the Treaty of Ghent, have nearly come to the close of their labors; nor can we renounce the expectation, enfeebled as it is, that they may agree upon their Report, to the satisfaction or acquiescence of both parties. The Commission for liquidating the claims for indemnity for slaves carried away after the close of the war, has been sitting, with doubtful prospects of success.—Propositions of compromise have, however, passed between the two Governments, the result of which, we flatter ourselves, may yet prove satisfactory. Our own dispositions and purposes towards Great Britain, are all friendly and amicable; nor can we abandon, but with strong reluctance, the belief that they will ultimately meet a return not of favors, which we neither ask nor desire, but of equal reciprocity and good will.

With the American Governments of this hemisphere, we continue to maintain an intercourse altogether friendly, and between their nations and ours that commercial interchange of which mutual benefit is the source, and mutual comfort and harmony the result, is in a continual state of improvement. The war between Spain and them, since the total expulsion of the Spanish military force from their continental territories, has been little more than nominal; and their internal tranquillity, though occasionally menaced by the agitations which civil wars never fail to leave behind them, has not been affected by any serious calamity.

The Congress of Ministers from several of those nations which assembled at Panama, after a short session there, adjourned to meet again, at a more favorable season, in the neighborhood of Mexico. The decease of one of our Ministers on his way to the Isthmus, and the impediments of the season, which delayed the departure of the other, deprived us of the advantage of being represented at the first meeting of the Congress.—There is, however, no reason to believe that any of the transactions of the Congress were of a nature to affect injuriously the interests of the United States, or to require the interposition of our Ministers, had they been present. Their absence has indeed deprived us of the opportunity of possessing precise and authentic information of the treaties which were concluded at Panama; and the whole result has confirmed me in the conviction of the expediency to the United States of being represented at the Congress. The surviving member of the Mission, appointed during your last session, has accordingly proceeded

to his destination, and a successor to his distinguished and lamented associate will be nominated to the Senate. A Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, has, in the course of the last summer, been concluded by our Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, with the United States of that Confederacy, which will also be laid before the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification.

[To be concluded in our next.]

GREECE.
The latest European journals contain nothing very certain with regard to the present condition of Grecian affairs. Various rumours there are about battles at sea, and evolutions on land, but in none of them does it appear that any confidence can be placed. The most authentic is unfavorable to the Greeks; yet we fervently hope that this may be discredited by the next arrivals. Another report states that the Captain Pacha has been obliged, through penury of provisions, to retreat upon Modon, which is blockaded by a scanty squadron fitted out at Marna.

At this hour Greece, whatever may be asserted to the contrary, is one vast and miserable anarchy, without any efficient government, or recognized leaders, or operative laws.

With respect to the movements of Lord Cochrane, we have at last learned something definitive. He was at Messina on the 10th September, on board a small schooner (the *Unicorn*). The authorities refused him *practica*, (permission to come up from quarantine) and requested him to quit the harbour. The Sicilian vessels of war accompanied him out to sea. On the 13th October he arrived at Marseilles, and in company with Mr. Hobhouse, went on to Geneva to visit his lady. As yet the public is wholly uninformed of his lordship's future movements.

In the past, there appears to have been a causeless and inexcusable delay. Nearly eighteen months have elapsed since the expedition of Lord Cochrane was suggested, and more than eight since he sailed from England with money and authority. From his talents and experience, Greece, and the friends of Greece, hoped much—but those hopes have been sadly defeated. He is just where he was; and we have again to hope—perhaps again to be disappointed.

Noah's N. York Enquirer.

BOLIVAR.
Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette, dated Lima, Aug. 5, 1826.

"Be the Ship Rebecca Sims, of Philadelphia, we have sent you a file of the Lima and Calli newspapers—they contain very little matter for foreign readers, nor will they so long as the press is under the controul of the Government.

"The people of Peru generally feel dissatisfied with the proceedings of General Bolivar; he has dissolved their Congress, and taken near five thousand of the Peruvian troops to Panama, leaving his Colombian troops in every village in the country to keep the people in awe, and to maintain his authority. Within the last month, some divisions of troops in the neighborhood of Hua Manan have revolted, crying 'VIVA EL CONGRESO,' &c.; and within these few days past, General Bolivar has arrested nearly all of the principal Peruvian and Buenos Ayrean officers, which causes considerable agitation amongst the people. The government will undoubtedly endeavor to make it appear that they are concerned with the troops who have revolted, and try the whole of them for the crime of High Treason.

"It is hinted that General Bolivar wishes to unite the governments of Colombia, Peru and Bolivia in one, and to attain which by his emissaries, has caused one of his favorite Generals in the north of Colombia to revolt against the established government! The new constitution sent to the government of Bolivia, is not pleasing to the people generally, particularly that part which elects a President for life, without responsibility, and the right of naming his successor.

"If we can judge by the present movements of Bolivar, he will form an alliance with the Emperor of Brazil, after which endeavor to conquer Chili and Buenos Ayres, then take the title of President, Emperor, or King, of these countries, as may best suit his ambition of titles.

The National Journal, of the 5th inst says, that about 170 Representatives were in their seats on the calling of the roll. Between 30 and 40 members of the Senate were also in their seats when the Vice President took the Chair. The business in the Senate consisted of the adoption of resolutions to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a mark of respect for the memories of the late NICHOLAS VAN DYKE, Senator from Delaware, and JOSEPH M'ILVAINE, Senator from New Jersey, both deceased since the last session. The other business in both Houses was merely formal, consisting of the sending of messages to and fro, the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the United States, and the usual order relative to newspapers.

In the Senate, Mr. HAYNE gave notice that he should, on Wednesday, move the Senate to take up the Bankrupt Bill.

Salisbury:

DECEMBER 19, 1826

REMOVAL.

The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it has hitherto occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those having business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply.

We will here take occasion to ask the indulgence of those who have favored us with jobs of printing: the time occupied in removing the Office, has retarded the execution of a good deal of work we have on hands; but it shall all be finished without much longer delay.

Congress.—In accordance with the requisition of the constitution, the second session of the 19th Congress of the U. S. commenced its sittings in Washington City on Monday, the 4th of December inst. The President's Message was delivered on the same day, a part of which we have given in preceding columns of this day's paper, and shall conclude it in our next: We regret the necessity which compels us to divide it, as, with some, no doubt, its value will be lessened by piecemealing it. This message of Mr. Adams will be found to be strictly a business document,—wholly free from that rhetorical display, discursive range, and speculative recommendation, which so peculiarly characterized his message at the opening of the last session of Congress; and we hope, will afford less food for protracted discussion.

From the length of the President's Message, and another article, in this week's paper, we are obliged to occupy the space usually devoted to literary and miscellaneous matter, mostly with articles of current news, &c.

Congress being now in session, and the Legislature of this State being on the eve of convening, the requisition on our columns will, during the winter, be so great, in keeping our readers advised of the proceedings of both those bodies, that we cannot afford them reading of so diversified a nature as it is our general purpose to do. A summary of the proceedings, and the various documents elicited during the sessions of Congress and the General Assembly of this state, will necessarily claim considerable space in our paper for some weeks to come.

Legislative proceedings, we are well aware, is dull reading to many; and although, in catering for the public, it might naturally be supposed we would compile such matter as would best suit the taste of a majority of our readers, yet we should feel as though we were warring in the discharge of our duty as a political journalist, were we not to publish regularly a sufficiently succinct account of the proceedings of Congress and the General Assembly of this state, to give the people a fair idea of what their legislative servants are doing for (or against, as the case may be) their interests. We conceive it to be the province of a journalist, to cultivate a taste, where it does not exist, for reading legislative details.

Com. Perry.—The U. S. ship Lexington, Capt. Shubrick, which was lately despatched to the Island of Trinidad, (West Indies) to bring home the remains of Com. Perry, who was buried there in 1819, (having died of the yellow fever, we believe, while on service in the West Indian seas) has arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, the Commodore's native place; where the remains have been interred, with every mark of solemn respect which a grateful people could manifest, and which the most ardent admirer of the brave and gallant hero could suggest.

Slander.—At the late circuit court held in Troy, New-York, an action of slander was tried, Hannah C. Atkinson against Lewis Stone, in which the jury gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, of \$5000. Miss Atkinson was a young and orphan female; and the slander against her was of the most foul and aggravated kind: the jury, therefore, have done no more than sheer justice in awarding such exemplary damages. Had we been on the jury, we should have contended for a corporal punishment, as a more effectual method of softening the venom of this Mr. Stone's tongue.

Another broken Bank.—Our readers will perceive, from the extracts from Nashville papers, that the Nashville Bank, whose paper has formed the principal medium of circulation among us, has suspended specie payments. This event, which we are told, no vigilance could have foreseen or prudence guarded against, comes home to the business and bosoms of us all. It has produced a shock in the pecuniary affairs of the state hitherto unexampled. We entertain no doubt, however, from the evidence exhibited, that the bank will ultimately be able to meet all demands against it.

Knoxville Enquirer, 29th ult.
[The officers of all the other Tennessee banks, have published statements in the papers, assuring the public that they need not entertain any fears of the solvency of the institutions over which they preside. Yeatman & Woods, who are at the head of a private bank in Knoxville, have published in the Nashville and Knoxville papers, that "their means are fully ample to enable them to continue specie payments, without inconvenience; and they pledge themselves that they will, with promptness, pay all their notes in specie whenever they may be presented."

ted." In the statement which the Directors of the Nashville Bank have published, they say all the real property owned by the bank will be sold, and other measures taken to satisfy all the holders of notes on that bank,—that the note holders shall be satisfied first, in preference to the stockholders. Luckily there are but few Tennessee bills in circulation in this section of North-Carolina.

Corn is advertised in Jonesborough, East Tennessee, at 25 cents per bushel; oats, 20; rye, 50; wheat, 62½; buckwheat, 50; and pork, \$3 per hundred.

The legislature of Virg. met on the 4th inst. the same day with Congress. Wm C. Holt was elected speaker of the senate; and Lynn Banks, of the house, both without opposition. Gov. Tyler's message was delivered on the same day; which is a long, able and lucid document. Four members elect of the house of delegates, having died since their election last summer, writs of election were issued to fill the vacancies.

North Carolina Bank Notes, in Petersburg, at last dates, were at 1½ and 2 per cent. discount; at New York, 3 do.

The new SENATOR from South-Carolina.

The Fayetteville Observer, in noticing the election of Judge Smith to the Senate of the U. S. says "he is friendly to the Administration, while his opponent, Judge Huger, is opposed to it." On inquiry, we find that the Observer is wrong: Judge Smith is no less hostile to Messrs. Adams and Clay than Judge Huger. The election between these gentlemen was decided on local considerations: in South, as in North-Carolina, there is an Eastern and Western interest; and it has been customary in that state to choose their Senators with reference to their location, taking one from the east and the other from the west. Judge Huger resides in the lower part of the state,—as also does Mr. Hayne, the other Senator; and had Huger been elected, both Senators would have been from the east; but as Judge Smith lives at Yorkville, in the upper section, the selection is in accordance with the common usage in that state. Justice and policy conspire to render this location of the two Senators, a judicious one: it gives each section of the state an equal weight.

If this principle is equitable in South-Carolina, is it less so in North-Carolina? No: the principle is the same as there; but the practice in our state is very different: the East have the majority in the state, and they take care to make the West feel it. Both of our Senators are from the East, and both from near the Virginia line. Our Governor is also from the same section. And the East will continue to monopolize all the offices in the state, until the political power is placed, as it belongs, in the hands of a majority of the people, by an amendment of the constitution.

SUGAR CAVE.

A gentleman who passed through this place a few days since, brought three stalks of Sugar Cane, which grew the present season in or near Tallahassee, the seat of government of Florida. They were cultivated by Col. George Fisher, formerly of this county, and as far as we are capable of judging, grew the highest degree of perfection. If they are fair sample of what the soil and climate of Florida can produce, that Territory will soon rival Louisiana in the important articles of sugar, and molasses. Louisiana and Florida we now hope, will rapidly lessen our dependence on the West Indies for supplies of these articles, which may be reckoned among the necessities of life.

Another large Rad.—A friend informs us, that a Radish grew the season in the garden of Gen. Lenoir, in Wilkes county, which measured three feet in length; weighed, clear of all excrescences, fifteen pounds! Our friend challenges the state to beat it.

A press of matter compels us to omit, for this week, a number of advertisements; which, however, will not, perhaps, after a delay of one week; they shall see the number of insertions directed.

The readers of the *Carolinian* will, doubtless, notice an improvement in the style and quality of the paper on which it is now printed. The kind we have used for a few weeks past, is of a very inferior quality; but on which this day's paper is printed, is better than any we have hitherto received from him, of Mr. Shober's make; and we hope the benefit of our patrons, for the credit of some manufactures of the State, and for our own advantage, that the supplies we shall hereafter receive from that gentleman's mill, be of a quality equal to the present. We do not doubt, if good paper, of various kinds, should continue to be made at the Salem mill, but that it must become a profitable business. The convenience it would be to this section of country, to which great quantities of paper are yearly brought from the North, could not but be a liberal patronage towards the establishment from those of our citizens who make that article,—and there are not many but who do use more or less of it.

Harried.

By the Rev. Isaac Grier, on Tuesday, 19th ult. the Rev. Eleazar Harris, Principal of the Academy, York District, South Carolina, Miss Jane Agnew Kirkpatrick, daughter of Thos. Kirkpatrick, of Mecklenburg county, in Lincoln county, on the 7th inst. by J. Weaver, Esq. Mr. Robert Ramsey to Miss Beth Davis.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, on the 7th inst. by L. H. Rose, Esq. Mr. Thomas D. Gibbs to Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith.

In Cabarrus county, on the 5th inst. by Robert Pickens, Esq. Mr. Robert McClure to Miss Eliza Davis.

DIED.

In Lincoln county, on the 6th inst. Mr. John Mamy. He went to bed in perfect health, and was there found a corpse next morning. He has left a widow and seven children, and a large circle of relatives, to lament his death.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, on the 10th inst. Mr. George Saner, aged about 40. The deceased was a very worthy and exemplary citizen; his death is lamented by very many friends and relatives, and will be felt as a severe loss by the community of which he was an esteemed citizen.

[Communicated.]

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Dec. 6.
Cotton, \$9 25 a 9 65; flour, fine, 5 a 6, superfine scarce, \$8 a 6½; wheat, \$1 a 1 10; whiskey, 45 a 50; peach brandy, 60 a 75; apple do. 45 50; corn, 50 a 70; bacon, 14 a 15; salt, Turkeys, 85 a 90 per bush; molasses, 40; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 18 19; 2d and 3d quality, 16 a 17; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 10; beeswax, 26 a 27; rice 30 to 4 per 100 lbs; iron, 5 a 6½; pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, \$4 a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Dec. 4.

Cotton, S. Island, 19 a 24; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 16 a 19 cts.; short staple, 9 a 10½ cts.; Whiskey, 41 a 42 cts.; Bacon, 14 10; Hams, 11 a 12; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch) 22 a 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 18½ a 19 Inf. to good, 13 to 16.

North Carolina Bank Bills 1½ to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia do. 1 to 1½ do.

Cottons.—In Uplands the demand has been good; general sales were at 9½ a 10½—we quote 9 a 10½, though extra prime has been sold at 11, and one or two very choice lots, we believe, were sold at 11½. This latter quality is sold so much by fancy, that we could not give an accurate quotation generally, therefore, we continue the habit of quoting nothing above the common price.

Flour.—In this article there is no change—\$6 a 6½ is continued.

Bagging.—The demand has improved, as also the price—we now quote 22 a 24.

Groceries, &c.—The demand for Sugars has been very good through the week, and sales have been made freely for the interior, of all descriptions, at last week's quotations. A cargo new crop Orleans, and a lot of Havana Muscovado have been received, which makes a very small accession to the stock. Coffee—Some new crop Cuba has arrived. Prime Green, from its scarcity, was sold at 10 cents, and the stock is getting low. Molasses, sells readily at 34 a 35 for retailing, and there is very little in market. 50 lbs. Havana, and 50 or 60 lbs. New Orleans have been received—the latter has been sold at 36 cents. Whiskey in bbls has been sold at 42 a 43 cents during the week—very little arriving in bbls. N. Gin is scarce at our quotations.

CAMDEN PRICES, Dec. 2.

Cotton, 8 50 a 9; corn, 62½ to 75; bacon, 12½ to 15; whiskey, 55 a 60; brandy, peach 65 a 75; brandy, apple 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 7 50 to 8 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

CHEW PRICES, DEC. 8.

Cotton 8 a 9 cents; 12 hundred bales have been sold this week. Corn and Meal 63 a 75; Bacon 13, and retails at 15 and 16; Flour 7 a 9 Dollars; Beef 3 a 5; Lard 10 a 12, very little in market; Pork 5 a 6.

By Saturday's Mail.

JUDGE MURPHY'S LOTTERY.

We have been advised from Hillsborough, that, owing to a failure on the part of several Agents who had Tickets for sale in this Lottery, the Commissioner has been compelled to postpone the drawing a few weeks. Returns were coming in every mail; and a confident belief was entertained, that the drawing would commence early in January. All persons having tickets for sale in this Lottery, are again requested to transmit, immediately, to Dr. James Webb, of Hillsborough, a list of the tickets which remain in their hands unsold.

The Ohio and Chesapeake Canal Convention, met in Washington City, on the 6th inst. Gen. Mercer, of Virg. was appointed President; and Gen. Jones, of Washington, and Mr. Krafts, of Pennsylvania, Secretaries.

We are glad to learn from the Wilmington Recorder, that the Engineers have arrived, and are now engaged in fixing the *Dredging Machine*, in the new boat. We have reason, therefore, to hope, that the Machine will soon be in successful operation. It is to be employed on the River below that place.

Raleigh Register.

Mr. Gallatin is expected home in the spring—a letter received in Philadelphia names Mr. Sergeant as his probable successor, as Minister to London.

Mr. Randolph, of the Senate of the United States, arrived at New-York, on the evening of the 5th inst. in the packet ship York, from Liverpool.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The New-York packet-ship York has arrived, with London papers of Oct. 31.

Mr. Gallatin had returned to London on the 15th Oct. well pleased with his courteous reception in Paris,—having been included in all the diplomatic fetes, to which the visit of Mr. Canning to that metropolis had given occasion.

Mr. Canning had also returned to London. The visit of this gentleman to Par-

is, has, according to private letters, been not without important political results. Among them the following are supposed to have been agreed upon—that the general peace of Europe shall be maintained; that Spain and Portugal shall cease to receive deserters from each other, and abstain from mutual intrigues, prejudicial to both; that Russia shall deal with Turkey in her own way, and finally, that Greece shall be rescued from the yoke of the Mussulmans.

In what manner the latter noble, though tardy decision is to be enforced, does not yet appear; but it is understood that in taking it, Russia, England and France were agreed.

It is now said Dr. Henry, and not Mr. Lyon, is elected to Congress from Kentucky, in room of the late Mr. Henry, dec'd. The Dr. is brother to the late representative.

PRIZES, PRIZES.

Amounting to nearly

100 Thousand Dollars!

Will be distributed from the wheel of the North and South Carolina LOTTERY, on the 20th of this month, all in one day!

HIGHEST PRIZES:

\$12,000	\$1000
6,000	1000
5,000	1000
4,000	1000
2,500	1000
1,400	1000

168 of \$500, and \$50; besides

46,000 Dollars

in smaller Prizes.

Whole Tickets, \$5; Half, \$2 50; Quarter, \$1 25; can be had on early application to Mr. Thos. Allison, Salisbury; Mr. J. C. Blum, Salem; Mr. B. D. Rounsaville, P. M. Lexington; Mr. Wm. Smith, P. M. Charlotte; and of most of the Post-Masters throughout the States of North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Orders, post-paid, enclosing the cash, or prizes, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to either of the above, or to the managers, YATES & MINYRE, Raleigh, N. C. Dec. 12, 1826.

CHARLESTON.

The subscriber respectfully informs his country customers, that he has received from London, an extensive supply of all kinds of GOODS in his line; together with a large assortment of FANCY ARTICLES, of all descriptions.

It is now well understood and acknowledged by some of the most respectable gentlemen in this state, who, until lately, sent for their Clothes to New-York and Philadelphia, but who now deal with the subscriber, that he can accommodate them as reasonable, and in as elegant style, as any person in either of the above cities. Some gentlemen have been in the habit of sending their measures to the North; the subscriber informs them that if they send them to him, he will have them equally, if not better fitted. His hands are all white and experienced workmen, to whom he gives high wages.

E. L. ROUME.
Men's Mercer and Tailor, No. 9, Broad street, opposite the U. S. Bank, Charleston, S. C. 3143

N. B. He will keep on hand a few suits of Ready Made CLOTHES, for the accommodation of such gentlemen as may want them for immediate use.

Coach Making Business.

NATHAN BROWN.

RETURNS his best thanks to his friends, and the public at large, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business. He continues at his old stand, on Main street, next door north-east of the jail, in the town of Salisbury; and having erected a new blacksmith's shop, and hired an excellent blacksmith, is prepared to execute, entirely at his own shop, all orders for making Carriages, of all descriptions; Gigs, (pannel and stick) Stage Coaches, &c. Also, all orders for Blacksmith's Work, of every kind. He warrants his work to be done in the most durable and fashionable manner, and at the lowest prices. Repairs, of every description, shall be executed on very short notice.

The public are respectfully solicited to try his shop, as he feels certain he can please them. Salisbury, Dec. 12, 1826. 6146

Negroes for Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Rowan, there will be sold, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 1st day of January next,

7 or 8 likely young Negroes,

belonging to the estate of Peter H. Swink, dec'd. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. Other terms, on the day of sale. GEO. LOCKE, John's. Dec. 9, 1826. 2143

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the plantation of John Tilley, in the county of Stokes, near the Virginia line, on Saturday the 25th of November last, a black HORSE, which is of the following description, to wit: a nicked tail, blind in the right eye, three white feet, with a small blaze in his face which extends down to the end of his nose; had a yoke on when he left, and about ten years old. It is presumed that the horse will am to the Old Nation Ford, on the Catawba River, having been raised 16 miles the other side of that Ford, in Chester District, S. C. I will give the above reward to any person who will take up and secure the said horse, so that I can get him again, (having traded for the chance of him,) besides all reasonable expenses which may accrue for feeding and attending to him. JNO. BANNER. Germantown, Dec. 13th, 1826. 3143

Public Notice.

TO ALL GOOD CITIZENS!

ON the night of the 5th inst. a dark bay mare was stolen from my premises, in Stokes county, on Dan river, 12 miles north of Stokes court-house: the mare was six years old, over 5 feet high, black mane and tail, no other marks recollected. I will give \$25 for the mare and thief—so that the villain is confined in jail, and brought to justice; and all reasonable expenses paid. SAMUEL WELSH, Sen. Nov. 12, 1826. 6142

The Jester.

WIT.

What though wit tickle?—Ticking is unsafe, If still 'tis painful, while it makes us laugh. Who, for the poor renown of being smart, Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? Parts may be praised. Good nature is adored: Then draw your wit as seldom as your sword— And never on the weak; or you'll appear, As there no hero, no great genius here. As in smooth oil the razor best is whet, So wit is by politeness sharpest set. Their want of edge by their offence is seen; Both pain us least when exquisitely keen. The flame men give, is for the joy they find: Dull is the jester, when the joke's unkind.

Barrow! should be told by the eye, Or if written, should faintly appear; Should be heard in the sound of a sigh, Or be seen in the fall of a tear.

MATTERS and THINGS.

SUGAR CANE.

A specimen of sugar cane raised in the upper part of this county was brought to this office last week, which far exceeded any thing we had ever supposed, of the perfection to which it could arrive in this part of the State. It contained twenty four joints, fully ripe, which together measured seven feet. It was raised by Mr. James Holmes, who informed us that he had three fourths of an acre, and that he supposed the whole would average from 30 to 34 joints that had ripened. This cane was not of the common kind, but was what is called 'ribband cane.' It was raised on upland, of but little better than an ordinary quality. We believe this cane considerably exceeds in the number of its ripened joints that usually raised in the low country, but if the facts be doubted, they can be established by many individuals. From the success of this experiment, it is evident that the sugar cane may be cultivated with success in this vicinity.

Macon Georgia Messenger.

The Anaconda, which was brought from Batavia in the ship Braganza, and has been exhibited at Peale's Museum, died on Wednesday night.

Mere Ado.

His death was occasioned by the curiosity of individuals in keeping him constantly irritated, and causing him to spring against the iron of the cage. By this means his mouth became so much injured as to create an inflammation which produced his death. Mr. Peale says he died in the greatest possible agony—writhing and twisting, throwing himself upon his back, tying himself as it were in knots, and evincing convulsions in every possible form; and to administer medicine to his snaking was not considered a very desirable undertaking, although a serpent is one of the Esculapian emblems.

N. Y. Enquirer.

CONJUGAL HAPPINESS.

A foreign paper contains in a statistical article on the state of morals in Belgium, the following table. The editor gravely assures his readers, that it is the result of authentic researches, and they may rely upon its fidelity:

Wives who have abandoned their husbands to follow lovers.....	3,021
Husbands who have fled to avoid their wives.....	4,102
Voluntary separations.....	2,033
Couples living at war with each other under the same roof.....	5,142
Couples who hate each other cordially, but who think it necessary to keep up a certain reputation before the world.....	6,112
Persons living together with the most marked indifference to the habits and pursuits of each other.....	4,012
Persons who are reported happy by the world, but who really are not so.....	1,210
Persons who are happy in comparison with others who are more wretched.....	1,022
Really faithful and happy couples.....	3

LATE FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Turkey.—The Porte has not yet made any official answer to the Russian ultimatum. In the recent conferences, the Reis Effendi expressed himself very ambiguously. It is believed, however, that the demands of the Russians will be finally agreed to. (In a subsequent paragraph we find that the ultimatum had been accepted by the Ottoman Court.)

The Turkish Army in Attica does not exceed 6000 men; of these not more than 1000 Rumelians could be depended on.

Mr. Stratford Canning had been exerting himself in every possible way to induce the Turks to enter into negotiations with the Greeks.

Letters from the Archipelago refer to two naval combats with the Greeks—one with the Captain Pacha, and the other with an Egyptian squadron, in both of which the Greeks were superior.

The French Ambassador at Constantinople, is said to have praised very highly the valor of the Greeks.

Letters from Alexandria state that

General Boyer, and mostly all the other French officers in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, had quitted his service and embarked for France.

Several persons have been arrested and executed for having had a share in the conflagration of Constantinople.

A great many citizens have been taken up in Constantinople for sedition. They are immediately tied up in sacks and thrown into the sea.

Mr. Canning has been treated with the greatest respect in Paris. The journals are full of conjectures as to the objects of his visit. He dined with the King of France at the palace of the Tuilleries on the same day that Sir. Walter Scott dined with the King of England at Windsor Castle. This shows the supremacy of talent in the society of two rival nations.

Messrs. Silveira and Gomez, who had formerly held high employments at the court of Spain from that of Portugal, have been expelled from Madrid, in consequence of their political intrigues. They were hostile to the revolution in Portugal, and Mr. Frederick Lamb procured their expulsion. [This proves the great ascendancy of the British government in Spain.]

Portugal.—Every thing is now tranquil in Lisbon. The new Congress was to meet towards the end of September, as the elections had nearly terminated.

Russia.—Gen. Yermoloff has gained a victory over the Persians. 8000 of the latter were killed in the battle.

Peru.—Letters received in this city from Lima, to the 4th of August, mention, that reports prevail in that city unfavorable to Bolivar. He is accused by many with the ambitious design of assuming the entire government of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia; and, to give colour to such an accusation, recent measures are mentioned—such as his arresting several Peruvian officers, and expelling the Buenos Ayreans from the capital. It is rumored that the disturbances of Paz have been promoted, or originated by him, for this object; and it is unaccountable that he had not left Lima at the above date. Baltimore paper.

Eulogies.—Messrs. D. F. Robinson and Co. and Norton and Russell of Hartford Conn. will issue from the press on Wednesday next, a volume of select Eulogies, delivered in all parts of the country and by eminent men, on the decease of the late venerable Ex-Presidents. In order to incorporate the beautiful address of Mr. Wirt into the volume, it has been delayed until the present time.

The work contains 426 pages 8 vo. printed on good paper. It comprises the best and ablest productions of some of the most distinguished American scholars, and is such a work as patriots and gentlemen of literary taste would wish to place in their libraries.

THE CANADIAN.

The N. Y. Albion asserts, that, "not content with opening canals, erecting fortifications and resorting to various other measures for the internal advancement of the country, 'His Majesty's Ministers now contemplate the most important changes in the form and system of the local government of the British North American provinces. Conceiving that the welfare of these fine provinces could be promoted if placed under one general, vigorous, and effective government, they have formed the plan of uniting them into One Confederate System."

"Each province will still retain its own local governor and two legislative bodies as they at present exist, with some modifications; but it will be required to send a certain number of delegates to the place of general government to enact laws for the whole. At the head of the grand confederation will be placed some distinguished individual appointed by the crown." Some speak of Halifax as the seat of the General Government, others of Quebec, others of Montreal.

Alabama.—The following Gentlemen are candidates for the office of U. States' Senator from that State, in the place of Israel Pickens resigned, viz., John McKinley, C. C. Clay, Nicholas Davis, James Jackson, Richard Ellis, and Thomas W. Farrar.

A bill has passed the Senate of Georgia, extending the charter of the Bank of Augusta to 1850, and increasing its stock \$600,000, making its capital \$2,000,000.

THE STATE BANK.

Monday last being the day fixed by law for the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, for the election of Directors, &c. it was accordingly held at the Bank, in this city. Col. Wm. Polk was called to the Chair. A committee was appointed to look into the affairs of the Bank; and on the following day the Directors were elected. The meeting of the Stockholders then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The only changes in the Directory of the Principal Bank, were the election of H. M. Miller and H. H. Cannon, in the places of Wm. Shaw and Gavin Gogg, resigned.

On the evening of their Election, the new Directory met, and having re-elected Mr. Boylan their President, proceeded to the appointment of the Presidents and Directors of the several Branches. The only alterations made in any of the Directories, were the following:

At Eenton.—Josiah Holley, in the place of Ebenezer Paine, deceased.

At Taborough.—Joseph R. Lloyd, in the place of A. A. Donaldson, resigned.

At Wihington.—Alexander Peden, in the place of John Colharden, resigned.

The Cotton Gin of William M'Willie, Esq. of this place, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 25th ult. It contained about 15 bales of Cotton; estimated loss \$1000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Camden paper, 2d inst.

NEW-YORK LINK SPECULATORS. The Jury impanelled in the city of New York to try the cases of conspiracy brought before them, retired to consider their verdict on Tuesday at half past two o'clock, and at half past five returned a verdict of guilty.

The opinion of the Jury was unanimous. Mr. Maxwell gave notice, that at the re-assembling of the Court on Friday next, he should begin with the trial of Mr. Eclford.

It is said that a motion will be made to suspend the passing of the sentence until the February term of the Supreme Court, when a motion will be made for a new trial.

Murder!—A gentleman who was in Washington, Bedford county, at the time when the act was perpetrated, has furnished us with some of the particulars of a most atrocious murder committed in that place on Friday night the 24th ult. The victim, a Mr. John Williams, on his return home from a prayer meeting, was shot by a villain in waiting for him, and survived but a few hours. On the following day, a person by the name of Spierman, was arrested, and after examination, committed to prison to await his trial for the murder of the wife of the deceased, suspected of being accessory to the act, was also taken up and confined. Auburn Sentinel.

We are informed that Governor Troup has appointed Thomas Spalding, Esq. of Dan, a commissioner on a part of the State of Georgia, to unite with Th. M. Randolph, the U. S. Commissioner, in running the line between the State and Florida. Mr. S. is now on his way to Milledgeville, from which it is expected he will proceed immediately to Tallahassee. Savannah Georgian, 2d inst.

Great St.—We learn, that two gentlemen of this city, members of the Carver Island Club, shot during Wednesday last, one hundred and four cane-back-ducks. These were all shot the wings. Balt Chronicle.

The Liverpool Commercial Chronicle remarks that great hopes are entertained of the speedy embarkation, and equipment of the steam vessels Lord Cochrane. There was every reason to believe that they would proceed to the Mediterranean very soon. [Heaven speed them.]

The United States' sloop of war Wren, recently built at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, (Massachusetts,) has been ordered to be prepared for sea with all practicable despatch. Master Commandant Charles Morgan has been appointed her commander.

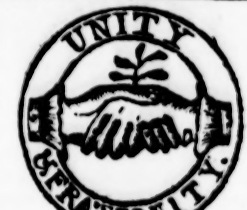
Randle W. Smith, the murderer of Dr. Preston Brown, of Louisville, stock \$600,000, making its capital \$2,000,000, has been caught in his flight, near St. Louis, Missouri.

Will be Rented,

ON the first day of January next, to the highest bidder, the large and commodious House and Lot, situated on Main street, a few doors east of the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury, belonging to the heirs of the late F. Coupee. THOMAS HOLMES, Guardian. Dec. 1st, 1826. 341

Situation for a Tanner.

THE subscriber is the proprietor of a Tan Yard, situated in the south-western part of Fredell county; which has attached to it all the necessary buildings, fixtures, &c. for carrying on the Tanning and Currying Business; which he is desirous of leasing out, for a term of years. He also has a black man, who understands the business of tanning, who he will either sell, or hire to whosoever takes the above-mentioned premises. This establishment will afford a very good business to any one who will carry it on properly; and a great bargain may be expected by the person taking it. All applications will be promptly attended to. In writing, direct to Fallstown post-office, Fredell county, N. C. 37 November 14, 1826. JOSEPH BYERS.



Masonic Celebration.

THE anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, will be celebrated at Statesville, by the brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge No. 82, on the 27th of Dec. next. An address will be delivered by brother M. L. Hill. Brethren of neighboring Lodges are invited to attend. JAMES THOMSON, Sec'y. Nov. 22d, 1826. 442

Factorage & Commission BUSINESS.

THE concern of Conner and Wilson having been dissolved, the Factorage and Commission in Charleston will hereafter be continued in the name and for the individual account of the subscriber, who now respectfully tenders to the public his services for the transaction of business in his line.

In Charera, every facility in receiving and forwarding Cotton to my address, will be afforded by my former partner, Mr. Wilson, who will represent my interest in that place. The subscriber hopes, by his industry, punctuality, and attention to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage. HENRY W. CONNER. Charleston, Nov. 1, 1826. Jan 49

Having withdrawn from the concern of Conner and Wilson, in Charleston, the subscriber respectfully recommends his former partner, H. W. Conner, to his friends, for a continuance of their patronage in his favor. Nov. 1st, 1826. WM. J. WILSON.

Estate of Haynes Morgan.

HAVING taken out letters of administration on the estate of Haynes Morgan, Esq. late of Rowan county, dec'd, I desire all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against it, are requested to bring them forward for settlement, within the legal time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. A. R. JONES, Administrator. Mocksville, Nov. 24th, 1826. 3m50

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 10th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is JIM, 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the State of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. FIELDING SLATER, Jailor. Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Ashe county, N. C. a negro man who says his name is JIM, and says he belongs to Thomas B. Smartt, of Mecklenburg county, N. C. Jim is large and well-built, about 5 feet 11 inches high, pretty black, and appears to be about 30 years old. His owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. PAYTON COLVARD, D. S. J. Nov. 28, 1826. 342

NOTICE.

AS the subscriber intends to commence the Tanning Business immediately, he therefore takes this method of informing those who are indebted to him, that a part of their dues at least must be paid by the next January court; if not, he will have to commence suit against delinquents. And further, all who owe notes to the amount of \$100 and upwards, are now informed, if they fail to attend to this notice by the 1st day of January next, either by not paying a part, or failing to place cotton to some amount in hand, that suit will be brought, and writs made returnable to the aforesaid court, (without respect to persons.) Green or dry Hides will be received in payment of debts; Goods or cash paid for them, to any amount, at my Store in Concord, Cabarrus county, at the usual prices. PAUL BARRINGER. October 18, 1825. 3m45

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Henry Cress, and Henry Probst, living in Cabarrus county, on the 5th of June last, a Negro man by the name of JOE, aged about 30 years, common sized, very black, a flat nose, two or three of his front upper teeth gone, with small eyes a good deal sunk in his head. Also, a negro woman, by the name of JANA, wife of Joe; she is quite small, about 23 years old, of a yellow complexion, hollow small feet, very active, smokes and chews tobacco. Any person who will take up said negroes, and confine them in any jail, and inform us, or Mr. Noah Partee, Postmaster, China Grove, Rowan county, N. C. so that they can be got again, shall receive \$10 reward, and all reasonable charges and expenses paid. October 24, 1826. HENRY PROBST, HENRY CRESS.

Notice.

AST am anxious to remove to the western country, I offer for sale, on very accommodating terms, the House and Lot on which I now reside, in the town of Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. The house is two stories high, 32 feet square, entirely new, and built of the best materials. For a Public House, I know of no situation in the village more eligible, being near the public square, where there is the best water in the state; in short, it is one of the most desirable situations in town. For terms, apply to the subscriber in Lexington. JOHN R. ROBARDS. 241 December 6, 1826.

40 Dollars Reward!

ABOUT ten days since, two white men, viz. Iam Love, Jr. and Joseph Kirk, Jr. left this county, having with them some negroes, to whom they have no just title. Love is rather under the common size, slender made, and stoop-shouldered; has sandy hair, and is about 25 or 26 years old; and seems to be a man of intelligence and address. Kirk is a robust, portly man, and well made; about 3 years old; has dark hair, and is very fond of spirits. These men carried with them the following negroes, viz: Will, (Little) a bright Mulatto; he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 18 years of age, is a sour, surly-looking fellow, has little to say; said Will is a free boy, and bound to said Love, whose object it seems to be to run him off and sell him. Also, two negro children, one about 18 or 20 months old, the other about 3 months old; both quite black, and about the same size. The title of said children is in dispute. They are also supposed to have with them a Mulatto Girl, named Mary, the property of George M'Nath; she is a tall well formed girl, pert and ready spoken, quite shrewd and sensible; she is about 20 years old. I will give the above reward of \$40. for the apprehension and confinement in any jail, of all said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them,—information being given, so that they may be had. GEORGE M'NATH. Chatham county, N. C. Nov. 20th, 1826. 441

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county: SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826: David Blacklock vs. Nancy Blacklock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blacklock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 4th 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence. LAWSON HENDERSON, Ck. Price adv. \$4. 3m50

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826: Duncan McRae vs. John Woodie; attachment, levied, &c. Ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for four weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to be held at the court house, in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand. Test: R. MARTIN, Ck. 441 JOHN R. MARTIN, Ck.

State of North-Carolina, Wilkes county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October term, 1826: Vincent Reid vs. David Greer; original attachment: Summons as garnishees, William Judd, Joel Vannoy, John Tomlinson, and Thomas W. Wilson. It appearing to the court, that the defendant in this case is an inhabitant of another State; it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in January next, reply or plead to issue, or final judgment will be taken against him to the amount of plaintiff's demand. Test: R. MARTIN, Ck. November 12th, 1826. 144

North-Carolina, Buncombe county: COUNTY Court, October term, 1826: James Greenlee vs. George and James Scott; Thos. Moore summoned as garnishee, &c. In this case, it having been made appear to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, court ordered, that publication be made in the "Western Carolinian" two months, notifying them to appear at the next term of said court, at the court-house in Asheville, on the first Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plea of the plaintiff, otherwise judgment final will be taken by default. \$43 Test: JOHN MILLER, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, 1826: Benjamin Magness and John Roberts, adm'rs of Wm. Magness, vs. Joseph Magness; Original attachment, levied in the hands of Samuel Green, garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant, Joseph Magness, is not an inhabitant of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant, Joseph Magness, appear at our next Court of pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherford, on the 2nd Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment by default will be entered up against him and made final.

Witness Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1826. ISAAC CRATON, c. c. Price adv. \$4. 642

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county: COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1826: James Kindall vs. John Freeman; attachment levied, &c. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in January next, reply or plead, judgment will be entered for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made. JOHN B. MARTIN, Ck. Price adv. \$2 20. 643